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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

Southern Indiana Press Association. The semi-annual meeting of this association will be held at Seymour on Friday March 24. The meeting will be of more than tendance will be large. The association is

not political, but includes editors and publishers of all papers south of the old National road. Further information can be had by addressing J. W. Cockrum, President, Oakland City, or J. R. Simpson, Secretary, Paoli.

Colonel Bryan is the first man in this country to have no other vocation than being a candidate for the presidency.

reported that the President and Speaker Reed met at Jekyl island and understand each other. The Vice President was about right if he said, as reported, that "there has never been reason for serious disagreement between them.'

The Richmond (Va.) Times, which is Dem ocratic, says that the Democratic party "has lost the confidence if not the the great body of truth and brevity that opinion cannot be

In Washington the letter of Colonel Bryan Belmont is regarded as a the gold Democrats and that no render to the 16-to-1 platform. It will inter-Whitney in arraying Eastern Democrats against the Chicago platform.

A story appears in Eastern papers that a in Philadelphia is preparing to prove true Mr. Carnegie will lose that im mense profit which has enabled him to en dow libraries at the expense of the United States and other governments.

The so-called Cuban Military Assembly seems to be groping its way towards rational action. The simultaneous dissolution of the Assembly and of the Cuban army, as is now proposed by prominent members, wil remove the last obstacle to a definite settle ment of a very troublesome question and clear the way for the complete success of the American policy in Cuba.

There is a bill before the New York Legis lature incorporating a company which pro poses to hold in New York city in 1901 ar exposition of American manufactures which shall surpass in magnitude all previous expositions. Preliminary plans for the build ings provide that they shall cover eight blocks. If New York takes hold of th enterprise in earnest it will be a success.

The report that a republic is almost certainty in Spain should not be accepted at once. Years ago, an abler man than ! in any movement now on foot established a publican form of government, but in spite of his efforts it went to pieces because, as he declared, the people of Spain are not Spaniards lack the qualities essential to

If expert testimony is to be used as eviing counsel the opinions will be like those of the retained lawyer. Moreover, if the man is found to have been insane when he committed murder he should be sent to hospital for insane and kept in confinement lest he be seized with another attack of insanity and kill another man or woman. It is cause for serious regret that the bil the State Reformatory for the criminal insane failed in the Legislature.

The American commissioners' address to arms will have no effect. The situation can only be solved by fighting.

Mustrating the methods of Cheap John poli-

THE DAILY JOURNAL favorite form of humbugging the people is to create the impression that a man who Whether it is a public announcement of his refusal to kiss a foolish girl, a pious repudiation of Colonel Ingersoil's doctrines, a reiteration of the lie that Thomas Jefferson favored the 16-to-1 policy, or a solemn discussion of the relative merits of dinners at ten dollars a plate or one dollar a platevertise himself. No hobbyhorse can no merry-go-round can revolve so swiftly that he will not leap into a seat with a "whoop-la" and "Here you are. Mr Merryman!" It will be a rare day from now till midsummer, 1900, that he do-s not attempt some new scheme for advertising

CITY CONTROLLER'S REPORT. The handsomely printed report of Controller E. M. Johnson for the year which ended Dec. 31, 1888, contains many matters which should interest those who live in the this paper must, in order to receive attention, be city, since, directly or indirectly, all are taxpayers. The controller in his introductory remarks says the permanent bonded debt of the city Jan. 1, 1899, was \$2,030,500. In his report made two years earlier he shows that the permanent bonded debt was \$1,424,500. This shows an increase of permanent debt in two years of \$606,000. The controller further shows that the debt can be of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville increased \$366,633 before reaching the constitutional limit. The available cash Jan. 1, 1898, was \$445,603.40; Jan. 1, 1899, it was \$21,-346.11. It is probable that the \$350,0000 received for the sale of park bonds was included in the earlier amount of available cash. Not only has the bonded debt been increased 421/2 per cent, the past two years, but, according to the controller's figures, the usual importance, and it is hoped the at- current expenses of the city have been increased from \$762,935 during the year 1896 to \$944,625 during 1895, or almost 24 per cent. The extension of the city is responsible for some portion of this increase, but by means for the whole of it. In 1891, when the assessed valuation of the property was \$93,in 1898, with an assessed valuation of \$119. faster than taxable property. In fact, Mayor Taggart's four years will make a period of debt and tax expansion without parallel in recent years. The report contains a table which is sig-

nificant because it shows county, school, city and township purposes from 1891 to 1898, both included. Deducting the tax for sinking fund, the State tax has not increased materially. In 1891 the county a large increase of the school debt. In 1891 the city levy was 60 cents on \$93,595,930; last year it was 70 cents on \$119,856,680. The township evy has stood at 1 cent on the \$100. valuation of \$93,595,930; last year it was \$1.85 on a valuation of \$119,856,680. The not changed, but the county has been increased 81-3 cents, the school 17 cents and the city 10 cents since 1891. Such figures are worth studying.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. A correspondent has taken exception to the opinion of the Journal that private management is much more efficient and economical than public, which means that York fire department to the invention the auto-truck corporation as an illustration of the superiority of public over private n anagement. The citation is not happy, be cause many will remember that the greatest political autocrat in this country, Richard Croker, is the president of the autotruck company. The fire commissioners in New York city accept any offer which Mr. Croker makes, regardless of its quality. The correspondent proceeds to remark that "the postoffice is efficient." Fairly so; but which insure trained men year after year. necessary. If the postal service were man tures, with equally as good service

The correspondent declares that the pubtion bureau of the navy at the navy yards ing employment. General Tracy, secretary getic protests, but under that rule a war

ship was built at the Norfolk yard. Even if municipal management were pos-

not insure employes permanent employ- President could ment, but men would be changed in all twice as many men would be rolls as a company operating the railway on were selected because of their business qualifications and for a long term of years; but would such a policy meet with popular

DEBS AS A REFORMER.

From Mr. Eugene V. Debs directing the operations of a great railroad strike, at Chicago, defying the United States Court. to Mr. Debs lecturing before the Nineteenth Century Club at the ballroom of Delmonico's, in New York, is a long step in a right direction. Since Mr. Debs stopped organizing strikes and advising organized labor to violate the law he has shown a seemingly sincere desire to benefit the laboring class in some other way. From a dangerous agitator he has become, apparently, an honest investigator of social conditions, actuated scheme for colonizing pour men and establishing a self-supporting community on sort of co-operative plan, though visionary, was not vicious. A wiser and better read man would have known that many similar experiments had failed and that the organization of modern society, not to say of human nature, forbids their success. Nevertheless, the scheme was, apparently, an unselfish one and its projector deserved credit for devoting his time and efforts to it. Since Mr. Debs took to lecturing he has become broader in his views and more temperate in their expression. Formerly he talked like an Anarchist and incendiary; now he talks more like a man who is facing great social problems that he realizes without understanding, and that he would like to solve without knowing how to do so. In this respect he is not alone. Many wiser and better before and are having it every day. Many wiser and better men than he have given years to the study of social conditions and wrongs where he has given days, and have already done much towards improving conditions which he seems to think are as bad now as they possibly can be. There are a great many things in the organization of modern society that need reforming, and

portant questions, moral and material, Mr. Debs showed that he only saw one the disturbing effect of convict labor on free labor, an evil that everybody recognizes and deplores, he said:

It should not be overlooked that prison abor is itself an effect and not a cause and that convict labor is recruited almost wholly from the propertyless wage-working class and that the inhuman system which reduced a comparative few from enforced idleness to crime has sunk the whole mass of labor to the dead level of industrial servitude. It popular to say that society must be proected against its criminals. I prefer to beeve that criminals should be protected against society, at least while we live under system that makes the commission of crime necessary to secure employment. Develocing along this line it would be only a question of time until the state would be nanufacturing all things for the use of the people and then, perhaps, the inquiry would pertinent: If the state can give men teady employment after they commit crime and manufacturing can be carried forward uccessfully by their labor, why can it not give them employment before they are driven to that extremity, thereby preventing

them from becoming criminals; The argument here is that most criminals tal. Everybody knows this is not so. A large majority of criminals never did honest lais recruited almost wholly from the propertyless, wage-working class," he insults of industrial servitude." That and workingmen generally will not thank

Mr. Debs asked if the state could give thing like those put upon convicts.

prison management. He ought to know

When the suggestion was first made for a

changing of every employe from superin- moters of the scheme seem to have tendent to track repairer. Efficiency would | thought differently, and because the would not be a test for employment, and say that cities are not well advertised by proposing enterprises and then abandoning them for insufficient reasons. If the people business principles would employ. This of Indianapolis had put their shoulders to might be escaped in part if the directors | the wheel they could have had a very interesting celebration here without the President. It would have required some money, some energy, some originality, some push, and, above all, some public spirit, but a city that cannot supply these cannot expect to keep in the modern swim. The abandonment of Dewey day because the President could not attend was a great mistake. It was a confession of weakness or of supineness that a live city should not be willing

> The statement which ex-Governor Mer riam, director of the census, has given the press should not be overlooked by tho who are looking for appointments to some part of the work of taking the census On the subject of appointment he says:

While the impression has gone abroad that the census is to be a refuge for inare that all applicants will be subject to examinations before appointment which will be as rigid as the examinations before the Civil-service Commission, No political influence will be sufficient to put any employ on the census pay roll of whose competenc to do the work assigned him the director not satisfied in advance. And furthermore if any employe is found to be incompeten on trial, such employe will be discharged regardless of his or her political backing. The examination of employes will be rected, not so much for the testing of their general information and capacity, as it wil be to their fitness for the work to be done, as, for example, no copyist who cannot write or spell satisfactorily will be appointed.

nor calculators who cannot calculate. This is fair warning that a careful system of merit or pass examinations will be forced. No amount of favoritism will en able a man to get a position unless he can show a capacity and fitness for the work The recommendation will help an applicant to get an examination, but to get a place he must depend upon his ability to pass the depends representation and which is often the basis of legislation. It should be done by men sufficiently intelligent to insure ac caracy.

One of the first acts of the governmen matic relations. As soon as the ratifications of the peace treaty are exchanged the con sulates will be reopened. It is said at the State Department that practically all of the His lecture before the Nineteenth Century officials who were withdrawn at the outbreak of war will be reappointed and they will be instructed to do everything in their power to promote cordial trade relations be tween the United States and Spain. Th ability of American consuls in this regard is recognized abroad. A recent issue of Le Revue Diplomatique, organ of the French diplomatic and consular service, said:

The consular service of the United States is a remarkable instrument of expansion. I s unique and resembles none other. Its duty is that of a sort of bureau of information at the expense of the state. The American consul does not understand that he has a commercial situation to maintain, but always a commercial situation to conquer. His ingenuity is exercised to invent and find new markets, and in his study of ways and means he descends to the most

Returning to Spain with that spirit and establish the old trade and more.

It must appear to all those who do not regard Aguinaldo as "the George Washington of the Philippines" that he is not a man this stage of the contest. The leader who advised him that fighting who is reported to have condemned to death a dozen other Filipinos because they to overtures of peace. It is said that the reason the dozen whom he has condemned have not been executed is that they passed beyond his reach, yet he has directed his followers to assassinate them if found. -unconditional surrender. Admiral Dewey and General Otis know more of this man than does any one in this country, and long ago, while Aguinaldo was being praised by some Americans at home, distrusted and had found him to be treacherous; he has since

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Danger.

Mrs. Phatte-I think these horrid women pictures in the advertisements ought to be Mr. Phatte-You needn't worry. They'll

never use yours. Horrible.

N. Peck-My wife has had such a cold for week that she can't talk above a whisper. Lushforth-Lucky boy, you! "I,don't think! Say, were you ever jawed at in a whisper for a whole hour?"

An Iron Constitution. "I should think you would suffer, standng out here all day in that spring suit, after wearing such heavy overcoats," said

the Wooden Indian "Oh, I am all right, thank you," replied the clothing dummy. "I am of a wiry

Religious Debate.

"Don't you know," asked the Moham-

air with devils? It was the Sabbath morn. "I have heard such," answered the Chris-

tian, "but they do no harm. They slip on the peals before they get very far."

INNOVATION IN NEW YORK Bill Authorizing Savings Banks to Invest in Railway Bonds.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.-The Senate bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Michigan Central, the Illinois Central Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Boston & Maine Railroad Company and the Maine Central Railroad Company, provided that the railroads shall have earned and paid regular dividends of not less than 4 per centum per annum for the ten years next preceeding such investment, and provided that the capital stock shall equal or exceed in amount one-third of the par value of all its bonded indebtedness, and further provided that all bonds authorized for investments shall be secured by a first mortgage of the whole or a part of the railroad and railroad property actually in the possession of and operated by such company, and provided also that such railroad be of standard rauge of four feet eight and one-half inches. Not more than 20 per cent. of the whole amount of deposition of any bank shall be oaned or invested in railroads and not more than 5 per centum of the deposition invested bonds of any one railroad. Streetlroad incorporations shall not be consid-

Address to the Artist

JOHN SHERMAN RESTING EASY ABOARD THE STEAMER PARIS.

Will Be Transferred to the Cruiser Chicago To-Day-How the Rumor of His Death Originated.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 22 .- John Sherman continues to inprove, his condition being slightly better this evening. rested quite comfortably on board the steamer City of Paris to-day, and expects to go on board the cruis r Chicago to-morrow. General Wood visited Mr. Sherman this afternoon.

Owing to the supposed authenticity of the report received here from Captain Leigh, the chief signal officer, regarding the alleged death of Mr. Sherman, the former secretary of state, the weekly reception of Mrs. Wood, the wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, was postponed yesterday afternoon. After the arrival of the Paris and the announcement that there was no truth in the report of the death of Mr. Sherman, word was sent out that Mrs. Wood would receive. It was the band. In spite of this fully two hundred passengers from the Paris were present at the reception. When the Paris reached here those on

board of her noticed that the flag flying on Morro Castle, at the entrance of the harbor, was at half staff, and it was inferred by the passengers that some important personage was dead. Their surprise was great | Sherman again asked time to consider. when told, on being reached by a tug, that a report was current that Mr. Sherman was dead. The announcement of Mr. Sherman's death obtained so much credence here that General Wood even had a cable dispatch written asking the authorities at Washington for instructions as to the special honors they were desirous of paying to the remains of the distinguished statesman, but before this message was sent the Paris arrived here and everybody was pleased to hear Mr. Sherman, instead of being dead, was improving in health.

It now turns out that the announcement of Mr. Sherman's death was made by the French Cable Company and the signal corps within ten minutes of each other. When Captain Leigh, the chief signal officer, ascertained that the report was erroneous, he immediately communicated with the Guantanamo station to discover the cause of the blunder. The man in charge of the station replied that, having received a message of inquiry as to Mr. Sherman's health, and not having any information himself, he visited the manager of the French Cable Company, who assured him that the report of Mr. Sherman's death was well founded l'hereupon he telegraphed a confirmation of the rumor, having no reason to doubt the assurance given him. The French Cable Company's officials here claim to know assurance given him. nothing regarding the matter.

Mr. Sherman's relatives on board the Paris are naturally very indignant at somebody's blunder, but Captain Leigh considers that the man in charge of the Guantanamo signal office was entirely justified in acceptthe French Cable ing the statement of Company's manager.

The tourists from the Paris are swarming over the city, after having visited all th scenes of the fighting which preceded th capitulation. This evening Mrs. Wood, wife of the military governor, held her weekly reception at the palace.

General Greely's Statement. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Gen. A. Greely, chief of the Signal Corps, to-night gave to the Associated Press the following signed statement with reference to the report that the signal officer at Guantanamo

had confirmed the report of ex-Secretary Sherman's death: "Captain Leigh telegraphs me from Sar tiago that the information regarding Mr Sherman's alleged death came direct from the representative of the French Cable Company at Guantanamo and that the responsibility of the Signal Corps is limited to the telegraphic transmission of the story.'

FELL PARTLY IN THE WATER. enator Sherman Had a Slight Duck ing While at San Juan.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, March 11, on board the steamer Paris .- The arrival of the American line with a large party of Ameriican tourists, before the city of San Juan on Wednesday, March 8, revived some of the sensations of war times to the inhabitants. All San Juan knows the "Yalee," as the Paris was pronounced by them during the blockade. If they do not know the name they have a most vivid recollection of "the ship with the three chimneys" ("el buque con tres chimeneas") for it was her great size and unusual number of funnels tha impressed the blockaded city. The great speed also with which she maneuvered about these waters surrounded her with sort of superstitious awe. By many she was known as the "ghost ship," because of a fancied resemblance to the New York whose movements she was said to follow

Crowds of the natives visited the wall after the arrival of the steamer on Wednesday to take a good look at the ship that had kept them in such dread. It was almost dropped into the open sea more than half a mile off Morro Fortress. The signal flags announcing her name had scarcely been House met Mr. Sherman arose to a question run up before answering signals were waved from the ramparts. People on the ship could see summer-garbed "army" girls waving greetings to them, while from Morro crest the stars and stripes offered them an American welcome to this tropical Island, far from home. At 7 o'clock Thursday morning the first ones to visit the ship after the health officer were Majors Fishback and Little. Soon after came Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, with two aids

By the time a hasty breakfast had been dispatched the ship's boats were launched and lashed to the steam launch. More than half of the passengers prepared to go ashore. The sea was rough and considerable difficulty was experienced in entering the boats. General Grant took with him in the quartermaster's launch ex-Secretary John Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer and Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison, General Grant escorted his party at once to his residence, where Mrs. Grant and several ladies had prepared breakfast a la Porto Rico. After breakfast the party danced for an hour and were then escorted through Morro and San Cristobal. At the latter fortress the guns roared a salute to the venerable statesman from Ohio Through all the streets and in all the shops the ship's party wandered, finding curious sights and Porto Rican souvenirs. General Henry's headquarters, the palace of San Catalina, was the rendezvous for the most of the party. Colonel Butler, of Buffalo, found time to turn a few furrows for his pet enterprise, the Pan-American exposition, which will undoubtedly have a fine exhibit from Porto Rico Upon returning to the ship that night Sen ator Sherman fell partly in the water and

another man fell into the sea, but was rescued. The people of San Juan retain very pleasant memories of the good ship Paris, its courteous crew and the good Americans aboard of it.

SHERMAN'S FAILINGS. Mr. Osborne's Experience with th Veteran Ohio Statesman.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

For years Mr. Sherman has been considered the ablest of American statesmen. He probably accomplished more during career and had a greater influence upon the politics and policy of this country and upon public events than any other man of his time. It was a pity that his career should have ended as it did in a failure to grasp the affairs of the State Department, but the time before others of the Cabinet realized come. His forgetfulness, his querulousness

apparent at all times. There would be days

wherein his mental vigor reappeared in a

manner that was phenomenal; then, without warning, he would lapse into a senile disability that was pitiful. The President-elect sent his cousin, William McKinley Osborne, now consul general at London, to Washington to ascertain whether Mr. Sherman might be induced to consider a proposition to transfer his sphere of usefulness from the Senate to the Department of State. He arrived at 5 o'clock one afternoon in January, 1897, took a room at the Arlington Hotel, got his dinner, and then cailed at Mr. Sherman's house. The latter had an unhappy faculty of forgetting people. Some of his oldest friends were never surpr.sed if he did not recognize them. One day when he found Justice McKenna, one of his Cabinet colleagues, sitting in the President's room he went up to him, shook hands cordially and asked him if he was not a member of Congress. As Mr. Mc-Kenna had been sitting beside Mr. Sher-

man at the Cabinet table twice a week for

several months he was quite surprised at

times, but did not remember him.

Mr. Sherman had met Mr. Osborne many

the question

his identity was fully established Mr. Osborne explained, as delicately as possible that the President was considering his Cab inet and desired to know whether Mr. bherman might be regarded as a possible choice in case matters shaped themselves so that his appointment was advisable. He explained explicitly that he was not authorized to tender him a position; that the President had not yet reached a point where he could invite any one into his official family, but he would like to know if Mr. Sherman, under any circumstances, would consider an invitation if it were tendered him. Mr. Sherman thanked Mr. Osborne for the honor of being mentioned in connection with so high an office and asked for a little time to consider. The subject was discussed at by a sircere desire to improve them. His competency, the truth and the actual facts too late, however, to obtain the service of Osborne left the house it was understood length the entire evening, and when Mr. that he should have an answer the next eligible, being a printer. morning in time to take the 10 o'clock train for Canton. At 8:30 promptly he appeared at the Sherman mansion, and to his utter amazement he was compelled to again in-troduce himself and explain to Mr. Snerman who he was and what he had come for. The venerable statesman did not remember any thing about the conversation held only twelve hours previous. The whole subject was gone over again, however, and Mr.

When Mr. Osborne arrived in Canton the President-elect was at luncheon and greeted nim with the inquiry: "Well, what did Uncle John have to say?" "Look here, William," exclaimed Osborne

about going into your Cabinet, I hope you will seject one who will remember me over "Is he so bad as that?" inquired the President-elect.

"Yes," replied Osborne, and he related hi experience. "If that is the situation," remarked the President-elect, "if Uncle John is as bad as that we had better not crowd him.'

"I should say not," responded Osborne, Although he had been distinctly told in th Mr. Osborne was not authorized to tender him a position in the Cabinet, Mr. Sherman assumed that he had done so, wrote Mr. Mc-Kinley a letter of thanks and acceptance and followed it by a personal visit to Canton, where he discussed affairs as intelligently as he might have done twenty years before. Thus was the President entirely deceived as to his condition. Mr. Sherman has employed his time since he left the Cabinet in the preparation of a carries him from his election to his last term

third volume of his autobiography, which in the Senate down to the present date, and his comments upon the policy of the present administration and his own treatment are said to be very severe. He discusses the war with Spain in a most vigorous manner, am told, attacks the War Department, and i especially vindictive toward the President. Secretary Aiger and Judge Day also, while he defends General Miles, the husband of his niece, with great vigor. The book is still in manuscript, and it is said to be his intention to send it to the publisher this spring. Mrs. Sherman was smitten with paralysis in October last. It was the first time she

was ever attended by a physician. She has partially recovered, and is able to move about a little, although both her mind and body still show the effects of the shock. She is seventy-four years old; he is seventy-five. Her attendants have not permitted her to know anything about his illness for fear of another stroke Mr. Sherman has no family except an

adopted daughter, Mary, who is the wife of

Robert McCallum, a modest gentleman who for several years and at the time of his marriage was a clerk in the library of the Su preme Court. When Mr. Sherman went into the State Department he was appointed editor of laws, which is a sinecure, with a salary of \$3,000 a year. Since then Mr. Mc-Callum has been attending law lectures and studying French in New York and Washington. There are two grandsons, bright, sturdy little fellows, about two and six years of age, who will inherit their grandfather's fortune

Mr. Sherman is a rich man, although his wealth has been commonly overestimated. I is mostly in real estate, and has rapidly advanced in value. The greater part of his money is due to his faith in the future of During the improvements made here by "Boss" Shepherd he invested largely, and has continued to buy as his means would permit. Some of the property for which he paid 5 and 10 cents a square foot is now selling for as many dollars. He lives in a fine house and enjoys luxury. although he is frugal in his habits and his wants are few. He always counts his money, and while strictly honest, he never permits himself to be imposed upon. He indulges in no extravagances and never wastes a cent. He has always been a just man in the highest sense of that word, although not

WHEN SHERMAN WAS YOUNG. He Once Carried a Pistol, Expecting to Be Shot on Sight.

Washington Special to St. Louis Globe-Dem-This generation can hardly recognize th cool, impassive John Sherman in some his early experiences. It will seem incredithat in his congressional career he threw something in another member's face pistol, expecting every moment to draw and man. This all happened shortly before the

Wright, of Tennessee, was the other civil war. Mr. Sherman had made a speech. Mr. Wright, in replying, said one of the statements was a lie. Mr. Sherman did not hear the remark, but saw it quoted in the Congressional Globe next day. When the of privilege, and said he supposed that the gentleman was at the time of making the know what he was saying. Mr. Wright retorted sneeringly. Mr. Sherman seized something lying on his desk and threw it in the other's face. Mr. Wright tried to draw a pistol. Members crowded about and restrained him. The House adjourned in an uproar. Mr. Sherman armed himself, and for some time afterward was accompanied by a friend whenever he went to the Capitol. Once Mr. Sherman and Mr. Wright met face to face. Each waited for the other to make the first hostile movement. Neither grew his weapon.

Of later date was Mr. Sherman's affair with General Wade Hampton. It grew out of reconstruction troubles. Mr. Sherman had accused General Hampton of connection with the Kuklux. General Hampton demanded an explanation. Failing to get satisfaction, he wrote to the senator a note, which was recognized as the preliminary step to a duel. "Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 1 .- Hon. John

Sherman: Sir-As you do not disclaim the language to which I have called your attention. I have only to say that in using it you uttered what you knew to be absolutely false. My address will be Columbia, S. C. I am your obedient servant.

WADE HAMPTON. Sherman's reply was the publication of General Hampton's letter and a most emphatic reiteration of what he had previously charged. There was no challenge. While in Congress Mr. Sherman made very little reputation as a humorist. But a flash of mother wit on one occasion brought him out of an unpleasant position with much credit. The occurrence was early in Mr. Sherman's career. It was when he went to Kansas, the member of a congressional committee, to investigate the conditions there preceding the civil war. The Southerners were trying to introduce slavery, while "the liberty-loving sons of Massachusetts" were practicing expansion with Sharp rifles and Abolition tracts. The presence of Mr. Sherman and the committee was resented by the Southerners, who threatened personal violence. What happened on the occasion referred to is told in Mr. Sherman's own

began to swear at the committee. He abused it in the most profane manner, and he was evidently spoiling for a fight, We had a stenographer with us, and as soon as the man began to talk I made a motion to him to take down his words. He did so, and after the ruffian had gone on for about ten minutes I called a halt and told him that he had made himself liable to arrest. thereupon asked him if he knew what he had been saying and called upon the stenographer to read his notes. Shorthand was then unknown in the West, and as the man heard his exact words his jaw fell, his face paled and he asked the amanuensis to le nim see the paper. It was shown to him He looked at it for a moment and then frantically tearing his hair, he exclaimed room. We did not see him again during the

SUCCEED JOHNSON

HENRY CASSON TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE ENGRAVING BUREAU.

Capt. W. H. Elliott's Work as Director

of Posts in Porto Rico-His Letter to Mr. Heath.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-It was stated to-day that Henry Casson, of Wisconsin, will succeed Claude M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Mr. Johnson succeeded Capt. William M. Meredith, formerly of Indianapolis. Mr. Johnson was a gold Democrat in 1896, which accounts for his holding over so long. A committee has investigated the bureau under his management and a condition of affairs was discovered which demands a change in the head of the institution. Casson applied for the directorship of census, but Merriam got that, Casson then accepted an inspectorship of rural free delivery tendered him by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath. He will be glad to relinquish this for the more dignified and lucrative directorship. He is

The Cabinet, at a recent meeting, decided that a director of posts should be appointed for Porto Rico, who should have full authority over the island mails and collect and disburse postal fevenues, without regard to the United States, W. H. Elliott, of New Castle, who served during the late war as a naval officer, was appointed director and given authority to organize the service. The island is to be treated as a separate possession of the United States, 'the next time you send me to see a man postal supplies to be furnished by this country at cost and whatever revenues are derived to be used for the benefit of the service. Any deficiency of postal revenues is to be met out of the other revenues of the is and. The postoffice officials believe the postal service on the island will be selfssutaining.

Acting Postmaster General Heath to-day received a personal lefter from Captain Elliot, relating experiences on an official tour of the island which he has just completed. Director Elliot states that the people were incredulous when he told them that sealed letters would be sacred in the mails and that any one who meddled with mail in transit or in possession of the government would be severely punished. He says the Porto Ricans intrust to the mails only unimportant letters, never mailing any matter regarded as private or valuable, as the mails have frequently been rifled. The roads in the island were dry and the trip was, therefore, pleasant, although in weather the roads are almost impassable. The municipal authorities in the island, Captain Elliot reports, regard their relief. from the trouble and expense of carrying the mails as the greatest blessing. The municipal authorities have been compelled to carry the mails without compensation as a sort of interexchange of governmental courtesy, an imposition required by the general laws of the island. The people, says Captain Elliot, have returned to their regular vocations, and in the farming communities the crops are in fine prospect and the people expect to be prosperous. All are greatly pleased with the coming of American rule. Director Elliot states that the report of dissatisfaction or danger of rebellion among the people is untrue and that they are entirely satisfied with American rule and regard it as a bless-

Secretary Alger has accepted the resignation of Capt. William M. Smith, One-hundred-and-sixty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to take effect March 31.

Private William D. Hesher, Company E. One-hundred-and-sixtieth Indiana, was today honorably discharged.

In the forthcoming Army Register, the first to be printed for more than a year, which will be issued by the War Department by the end of this week, official corroboration is given to the report that Brigadjer General Corbin refused to accept a commission as major general of volunteers, which was tendered him by the President with Spain. According to the new official register it appears that such a commission was made out for General Corbin on Aug. 13, 1898, and declined. This entry is notably conspicuous in the register because in the three hundred pages of the volume, contrining the complete military records of all the officers of the army, there are few similar instances of an appointment by the President having been followed by a declination. General Corbin, when asked why he did not accept, said: "The number of major generals was limited, and we needed every one of them in the field. I could not stand in the way of any man who was in the fighting line. I wanted them to have their promotions first. My place was here. The law did not specifically provide that the while the House was in session, and then adjutant general of the army, large as it went about the Capitol with his hand on a had grown to be, should have increased rank. It did not permit an increase of officers of the line should have all the va-

cancies as long as we needed them. Mr. Henry Peartree, president of the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris, has had talks with Ambassador Cambon, of France, and Mr. Kasson, special reciprocity commissioner, regarding the Franco-American reciprocity treaty, now in course of regotiation. Mr. Peartree brings a fund of information concerning American interests in France. The American chamber at Paris and exporters, mainly Americans, with some Frenchmen. To a man, Mr. Peartree says, they hope to see a broad and liberal policy of reciprocity between the two countries, as it is certain to develop a large American market in France. He points out that the present time is most opportune for such extension of trade, for the two-fold reason that the United frates is reaching out to secure the markets of the world and that the exposition of 1900 will afford an opportunity to show to France and to all Europe what great resources the United States has in the way of production. "Europe has no real conception of the vast productive capacity of the United States," said Mr. Peartree, "although this fact is just beginning to dawn upon the people abroad. At present American machinery has little market in France, as the machinery produced in Germany and Switzerland enjoys a much lower duty under the commercial arrangements with these countries. But, on equal terms. American machinery can secure a market in France. And so it is with many other American products-bicycles, cash registers, typewriters, etc. And, aside from the commercial advantages, the good relations between France and the United States would be further cemented. Once the two countries are bound together in commerce and there is little fear they will differ seriously on other subjects," Peartree expresses himself as hopeful of seeing a treaty realized out of the present negotiations, although there are many difrenences to be adjusted.

Captain Abercrombie and party left toinlet, will leave to-morrow morning. The War Department to-day named three stations on the Copper river all-American route to the Klondike country in Alaska. The stations are Seward, Tetling and Slahna. These stations will be occupied by detachments of United States troops, under similar duty to that performed by Canadian mounted police. The Postoffice Department has been making some inquiries regarding the Copper river route and will endeaver to make contracts for carrying the mails

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance. \$281,164,800; gold reserve, \$242,142,410.

A notable compliment has been paid to Chief Constructor Hichborn by the great technical society that has to do with naval shipbuilding, namely, the Institution of Naval Architects, Admiral Hichborn received a cablegram to-day from Prof. Biles, at Lonion, announcing that the institution had